
Representation the Legal Terms of International Relations in the Works “War and Peace” And “The Forsyte Saga”

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Abstract

In its most fundamental division, the science of law is divided into two main branches of public law and private law, and based on the relationship of the legal rule with one or more "state-states" into two branches of internal or national law and international law. Although in practice, almost all jurists have accepted this fundamental division, some of them have defined and mentioned the types of international law in the framework of the discussion of sub-branches of public law and private law. In domestic law, whether it is a branch of public law or private law, legal relations and the rules governing them are considered within the framework of a certain government and a specific national sovereignty, so that all the effective factors in the formation and implementation of the legal rule are domestic and national; That is, the rule maker is the legislator of the country, the parties to the legal relationship are citizens of the same state, and the legal relationship is also realized within the country, but some legal relationships are not included in the framework of a certain state, but at least one foreign (non-national) element plays a role in it. For many centuries, the attention of modern linguists has been drawn to the problem of reflecting the worldview of a particular ethnic group in language and in fiction. The family is an indicator of culture, nation's traditions and way of life; it is one of the most important guidelines for human behavior. The article is devoted to a review of the theoretical literature devoted to the study of the concept of "family" from a philosophical and linguistic point of view, special attention is paid to the consideration of the socio-cultural approach to the concept of "family" on the basis of studies of historically established stable social and value structures that set the boundaries for changing society. The emphasis is also made on the representation of the lexical and semantic group of affinal relations in different-structured languages. In the course of the analysis, the lexemes that are part of the lexical-semantic group of affinal relations in the novel "War and Peace" by Leo Tolstoy and "family" in the novels of "The Forsyte Saga" by John Galsworthy were investigated, their frequency and significance in Russian and English cultures were defined.

Key words: Legal terms, international relations, concept; family; novel; terms of consanguine relations.

Introduction

In society, the role of the family is incomparable in its importance with other social institutions. It is in the family that the foundations of human morality are laid, norms of behavior are formed, the inner world and individual qualities of a person are revealed. Considering the concept of "family", A.I. Kravchenko notes that this is a kind of institution that determines the relationship between spouses. [1, p. 374]. There are different

points of view regarding this concept. F. McLennan believes that a woman was at the head of the primitive family. J. Leacock and M. M. Kovalevsky are supporters of matriarchy. In turn, G. Main in his writings asserts that patriarchy was the basis of the primitive family. The Russian sociologist M. M. Kovalevsky became the founder of genetic sociology. Furthermore, the concept of “family” is an object of research from a linguistic point of view. S. G. Frost, studying the thematic group “family”, conducts an experimental study of the connotations inherent in the lexemes that make up the core of this group and boldly declares the presence of stable connotations in these lexemes. A study by R. A. Osmanova was devoted to the study of words included in the lexical and semantic field “family”, from the point of view of gender [2]. There has been a study by E. V. Belik, who examines the social roles of men and women in the family and society on the example of the English language [3]. The object of T. A. Shaikhullin's research was the Russian and Arab paremias with components denoting the relationship between close relatives. In his work, he refers to binary oppositions [4]. The works of E. F. Arsentieva [5], R. N. Salieva [6], A. R. Kayumova [7] are devoted to the modeling of phraseological units in comparative-comparative terms.

Works of many scientists were devoted to the problem of studying the lexical-semantic field “family” in a comparative aspect. Their research reveals the universal and differential in various linguocultures. P. A. Pronin, examining kinship relations in English and Russian linguocultures, comes to the conclusion that the terms of affinal relations are productive in English idioms, while terms of consanguine relations dominate in the Russian culture [8]. The study of S. V. Gribach conducted the analysis of the lexemes representing the concept of “family” in the diachronic aspect, concluding that the moral values that form the basis of this concept are declining.

Special attention of researchers is directed to the study of the semantic field “family” on the example of works of fiction. A. A. Dmitrieva's research examined this semantic field in the novel by A. G. Dostoevskaya's novel “Memories”, distinguishing two microfields: “parental family” and “own family”. Y. V. Zheleznova devoted her work to the study of lexical and phraseological units in the novel “War and Peace”, highlighting the lexical and semantic field of “family relations” [9].

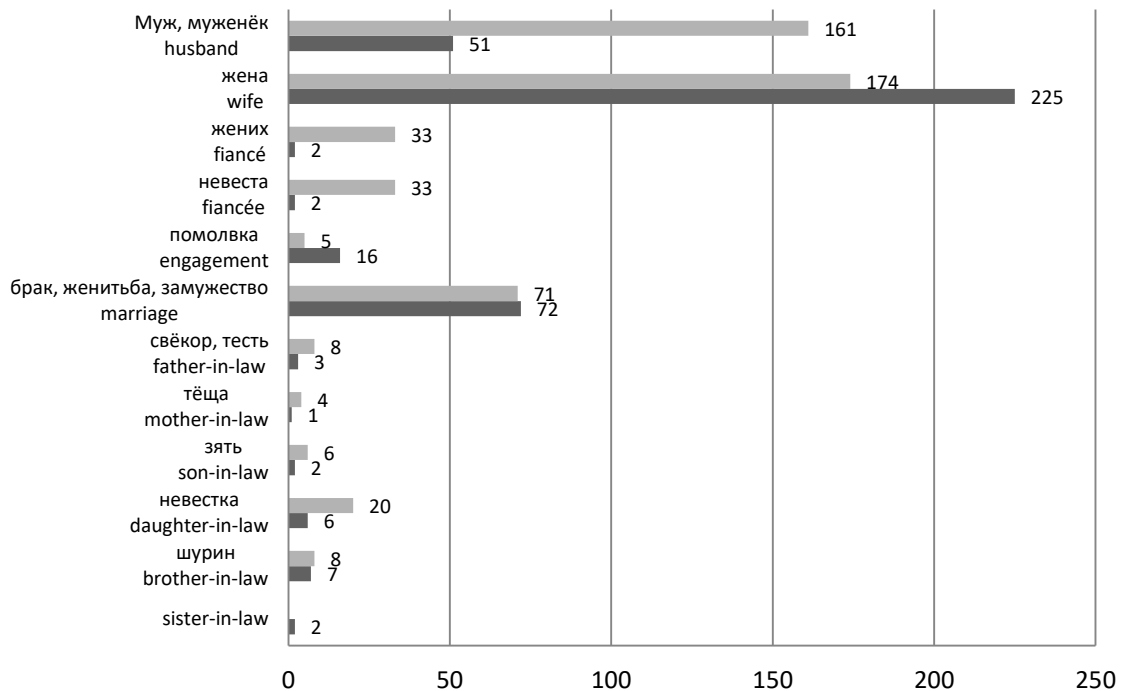
Methods

The following methods were applied in order to achieve the goal of our research.

1. The method of discourse analysis – to detect the stylistic devices utilized in the contexts under study;
2. Method of semantic analysis – to define the precise meaning of a linguistic unit realized in each studied discourse;
3. Method of componential analysis – to comprehend different components of meaning, which a linguistic unit had within the analyzed context;
4. Descriptive method – describe the process and conclusions of our research on the given level.

Results and Discussion

This study is devoted to the identification and comparative analysis of the means of verbalization of the socio-cultural concept of “family” in the novel “War and Peace” by L. Tolstoy and “family” in the novels of “The Forsyte Saga” by J. Galsworthy. Following the classification of the terms of kinship, deduced by A. M. Kuznetsov (1971), based on the semantics of the object of the nomination, we distinguish the terms of consanguine relations: the relationship between family members descended from a common ancestor; and the terms of affinal relations: the relationship between members of a particular family to a new person who entered a given family as a result of marriage, and relatives from whom this person separated; terms of spiritual kinship: relationship not by kinship, but by indirect and ritual ties. Let us dwell in more detail on the terms of affinal relations. The lexico-semantic group (LSG) of affinal relations in Leo Tolstoy's novel includes the following lexemes: брак, жена, женитьба, жених, замужество, зять, муж, муженёк, невеста, невестка, помолвка, развод, свёкор, тесть, тёща, шури́н. The work of John Galsworthy “The Forsyte Saga” includes the following lexemes: husband, wife, fiancé, fiancée, engagement, marriage, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law. We have calculated the number of word usage of lexical-semantic group of affinal relations in Russian and English (refer to diagram).



Our analysis of the LSG of affinal relations in the work of Leo Tolstoy “War and Peace” demonstrated 160 cases of the use of the lexeme “husband”. In our work, we adhere to the definition of the lexeme “муж” (“husband”) as a man in relation to a woman he is officially married to. “Я уверена, что мой муж будет согласен, — сказала графиня” (“I’m sure my husband will agree, - said the countess”) [10: 769]. In the work, we also found lexemes that, according to the dictionary of S. I. Ozhegov, have stylistic marks, such as: “муженёк” (affectionate) “Вот только бы муженька тебе молодца выбрать, чистое дело марш!” (“If only you could choose a good hubby, that would be fine!”) [10, p. 822]. One of the most frequent lexemes in the LSG of affinal relations in the English work is the lexeme “husband”. Our analysis showed 51 cases of the use of the lexeme “husband” in “The Forsyte Saga” by J. Galsworthy. In the Merriam Webster Dictionary we find the following definition of the lexeme “husband”: a male partner in a marriage: “I only just saw her, before the door was shut against me by her husband” [1, p. 203]. The lexeme “жена” (“wife”) is the most frequent in the LSG of affinal relations in the Russian work. In our research, we adhere to the definition of the lexeme “жена” (“wife”) as a woman in relation to a man she is officially married to. We found 174 cases of use of this lexeme in the Russian work: “Моя жена очень дружна была с вашей матушкой” (“My wife was very friendly with your mother”) [10, p. 416]. We found 225 cases of use of this lexeme in the “The Forsyte Saga” by J. Galsworthy. We find the following definitions of this word in the Merriam Webster Dictionary: “1a. dialect: woman; 1b. a woman acting in a specified capacity; 2a. female partner in a marriage” [12]. “And now this rumor had come upon him, this rumor about his son’s wife” [13, p. 156]. We found 16 cases of use of the lexeme “engagement” in “The Forsyte Saga” by J. Galsworthy, while our research suggests that the lexeme “engagement” was used 5 times in L. Tolstoy’s novel. The engagement has been one of the most important events in the life of European nations for many centuries. As for the word “брак” in the Russian language and the word “marriage” in the English language, the number of use of these words is the same in the works under consideration, 71/72 respectively. We have found a single case of the use of the lexeme “развод” (“divorce”) in a Russian-language work. According to S. I. Ozhegov’s dictionary, the word “развод” is defined as follows: “Расторжение, расторженность брака” (“Dissolution of marriage”) [14]. “Она советовалась с русским священником о том, в какой мере возможен развод и вступление в брак при живом муже” (“She consulted with a Russian priest about the extent to which divorce and marriage with a living husband was possible”) [10, p. 285]. The lexeme “divorce” is absent in the English work. This statistics speak about the foundations of family relationships at that time. Our research revealed 33 cases of the use of the lexeme “жених” (“fiancé”): “Берг уже более месяца был женихом, и только неделя оставалась до свадьбы” “Berg had been a fiancé for over a month, and only a week remained until the wedding” [10, p. 416], as for the lexeme “невеста” (“fiancée”), according to S.I. Ozhegov’s dictionary, this is a girl who has reached marriageable age: “И во время, когда Наташа была невестой её брата, ведь тогда мне бы нельзя было думать жениться на ней” (“And during the time when Natasha was her brother’s fiancée, because then I would not have been able to think of marrying her”) [10, p. 421]. In English, we found only two cases of use of the lexemes “fiancé” and “fiancée”.

Less frequent are the lexemes “свёкор”, “тесть”, “тёща”, “зять”, “шурин” and lexemes “father-in-law”, “mother-in-law”, “son-in-law”, “daughter-in-law”, “sister-in-law” “brother-in-law”, with the exception of the lexeme “невестка”, the wife of a brother or the wife of a son, as well as a married woman in relation to the brothers and sisters of her husband [14]. The results of our research show 20 cases of use of this lexeme, which testifies to the importance of the role of the daughter-in-law in the groom's family in Russian culture: “Князь Василий находит тебя по своему вкусу для невестки и делает тебе пропозицию за своего воспитанника” (“Prince Vasily finds you to his liking for his daughter-in-law and makes you a proposition for his pupil”) [10, p. 376].

Summary

In the lexico-semantic group of affinal relations, the most frequent lexeme in Russian and English are the lexemes “жена” (174 cases of use) and “wife” (225 cases of use), “муж” (160) and “husband” (51), “брак” (35) and “marriage” (72). The frequency of these lexemes indicates that they constitute the main elements of the national identity of Russian and British cultures, which is due to the significant role they play in the everyday life of native speakers, as well as their relationship with basic human values. In both languages, the leading position is taken by the lexemes “жена” / “wife”, which once again confirms the role of women in the family as the keepers of the hearth and continuers of the human race.

Conclusions

On this basis, we conclude that the concept of “family” is the subject of close attention to philosophers, but linguists are actively addressing this concept, trying to reveal all the mysteries of the family, both as a social institution and as a small social group. A significant role in the life of the Russian and English peoples is played not only by relatives by blood, but also by kinship acquired as a result of marriage.

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